United Nations S/2012/826

Security Council

Distr.: General
14 November 2012

Original: English

Identical letters dated 12 November 2012 from the Permanent Representative of Israel to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General and the President of the Security Council

As I write this letter, rockets are flying into Israeli communities without pause. In the past two days, Hamas and other terrorists in Gaza have fired more than 150 rockets into our homes, schools and cities. Terrorists in Gaza sparked this significant escalation of violence last Saturday when they launched an anti-tank missile at the Israeli Defense Forces.

The serious danger of an even greater escalation hangs over our very volatile region. Many Israeli civilians and soldiers have been injured. Damage to property has been significant. One million people in southern Israel remain under grave threat. The people of Israel cannot — and will not — tolerate these acts of terrorism. The Israeli Government has a right and a duty to protect its citizens.

Israel holds Hamas fully responsible for all acts of terrorism flowing from Gaza. Israel's leaders have been very clear: we are prepared to take all necessary measures to protect our citizens from Hamas terror. Those who target Israelis with terrorism today will pay a very heavy price tomorrow. Israel has exercised — and will continue to exercise — our right to self-defence.

At this critical moment, responsible members of the family of nations have an unmistakable duty. All Security Council members that truly value peace and security will send a very clear message to Hamas without delay. The time for the Security Council to condemn Hamas terrorism with one voice is now, before it is too late.

The Palestinian leadership also has a fundamental responsibility to clearly condemn Hamas terrorism. The silence that continues to echo from President Abbas' office speaks volumes.

I should be grateful if you would have the present letter distributed as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Ron **Prosor**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

12-58996 (E) 191112

Please recycle

United Nations S/2012/827

Security Council

Distr.: General
13 November 2012

Original: English

Letter dated 9 November 2012 from the Secretary-General addressed to the President of the Security Council

I take note of the request by the Security Council, in its resolution 2067 (2012), to be provided with options and recommendations on the future United Nations presence in Somalia by 31 December 2012.

We have already initiated the Strategic Review process and have started consulting with all major stakeholders. In that regard, following such consultations, the new Somali authorities have requested a delay in the deployment of the Strategic Review mission to Somalia, to give time to the new Cabinet to be set up and start working. The Review mission is now tentatively scheduled to travel to Somalia in th second half of November.

Given this delay, I would like to request an extension to report to the Security Council on the conclusions of the Strategic Review process until 31 January 2013. This would also entail a postponement of my regular progress report on Somalia until the same date, in order to provide a comprehensive assessment of the situation in the country at the same time as my recommendations on the future of the United Nations presence in the country.

(*Signed*) **BAN** Ki-moon

12-58819 (E) 131112

Please recycle

United Nations S/2012/828

Security Council

Distr.: General
13 November 2012

Original: English

Letter dated 13 November 2012 from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to inform you that your letter dated 9 November 2012 (S/2012/827) concerning the Strategic Review process in Somalia has been brought to the attention of the members of the Security Council.

The members have taken note of the request contained in your letter that the time frame for the issuance of the report be extended, and they look forward to the submission of the report by 31 January 2013.

(*Signed*) Hardeep Singh **Puri**
President of the Security Council

12-58825 (E) 131112

Please recycle

United Nations A/ES-10/566–S/2012/829

General Assembly
Security Council

Distr.: General
13 November 2012

Original: English

General Assembly
Tenth emergency special session
Agenda item 5
Illegal Israeli actions in Occupied East Jerusalem and the rest of the Occupied Palestinian Territory

Security Council
Sixty-seventh year

Identical letters dated 12 November 2012 from the Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General, the President of the General Assembly and the President of the Security Council

Tensions are rising and the situation on the ground in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, is being markedly destabilized by Israeli acts of aggression against the Palestinian civilian population. In grave breach of international humanitarian law, Israel, the occupying Power, continues to deliberately launch military attacks against civilian areas, causing loss of life, injury and destruction of civilian homes and properties. The international community, especially the Security Council, cannot remain silent or complacent as Israel continues to wreak death, destruction and terror on the Palestinian people under its military occupation.

The recent period has witnessed the continuation of Israeli air strikes and bombardment, with the occupying forces launching missiles, artillery shells and gunfire at civilian areas in the northern, central and southern parts of the besieged Gaza Strip. The latest escalation began on Thursday, 8 November 2012, when Israeli occupying forces fired at a civilian area in the Abassan village, east of Khan Younis in southern Gaza, striking a Palestinian child, who was playing football with his friends in front of his family home. The young boy, Ahmed Younis Khader Abu Daqqa, age 13, suffered a bullet wound in the abdomen and died minutes later.

Israel's military strikes continued into Saturday, 10 November, and Sunday, 11 November, killing six more Palestinians and injuring more than 40 other civilians, including women and children. On Saturday, Israeli artillery bombardments targeted a football playground at Al-Mentar Hill in Al-Shuja'iya neighbourhood, east of Gaza City, killing two children, Mohammed Usama Hassan Harara, age 16, and Ahmed Mustafa Khaled Harara, age 17, and also killing Ahmed Kamel Al-Derdsawi, age 18, and Matar Imad Abdul Rahman Abu Al-Ata, age 19. On Sunday, Israeli warplanes launching strikes against the Jabaliya area of northern Gaza, killed Mohammed Fuad Obeid, age 20, and Mohammed Said Shkoukani,

12-58867 (E) 151112

Please recycle

age 28. These lethal Israeli attacks also caused destruction to Palestinian civilian properties, including a poultry farm, brick factory, plastics factory and metal workshop, further decimating industry and livelihoods in the besieged Gaza Strip.

The escalation in Israel's aggression against the Palestinian people also included the intensification of its illegal colonization campaign in the Occupied Palestinian Territory. Last week, the Israeli Government submitted tenders for the construction of another 1,285 settlement units, with the bulk of this unlawful activity centred on Occupied East Jerusalem, where Israeli measures to alter the demographic composition and Palestinian-Arab, Muslim and Christian character and identity of the City is most fierce. The plans in this regard entail the construction of another 607 units in the illegal "Pisgat Zeev" settlement and 606 units in the illegal "Ramot" settlement in Occupied East Jerusalem, as well as another 72 units in the illegal "Ariel" settlement, the fourth largest Israeli settlement in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, built deep in the West Bank near Nablus, 17 km east of the 1967 border. Such plans are yet further proof of Israel's rejection of the two-State solution and its active efforts to render that solution totally meaningless and untenable on the ground.

Further, the Israeli Defense Minister today declared the "authorization" of another 538 settlement units in the illegal settlement of "Itamar". This is just the latest in a series of such reckless, provocative announcements regarding illegal settlement activities routinely made by Israeli officials, from the Prime Minister and downwards. Indeed, just today, reports were published quoting Israel's Finance Minister as stating: "During the current Government's term, we doubled the budgets [allocated] to 'Judea and Samaria'. We did it with a low profile, in agreement with the mayors." Clearly, Israel isn't shy about touting its systematic war crimes (see Rome Statute, article 8 (2) (b) (viii)) against the Palestinian people, especially the obsession with building illegal settlements.

It is also clear that the Israeli Government continues to allow the lawlessness of the hundreds of thousands of settlers it has illegally transferred to the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, in grave breach of the Fourth Geneva Convention, obviously fostering their ill-behaviour with its vulgar intransigence and impunity. In recent days, Israeli settlers continued their reign of terror, causing destruction to Palestinian property and trauma to Palestinian families. This included the uprooting of yet another 100 olive trees in the village of Al-Sawya, south of the city of Nablus, and the spraying of racist graffiti, such as "Death to Arabs" and "Price Tag" on homes in the area. It has also included an attempt by Israeli settlers to burn down a Palestinian home in Bethlehem, where in the dead of night, at 2.30 a.m., a gang of settler terrorists sprayed graffiti and poured gasoline on the house and were only prevented from committing this crime by Palestinian residents in the neighbourhood who forcibly stopped them from lighting the house on fire.

All of these deliberate violations by Israel of international law, including humanitarian and human rights law, are indicative of the path that it has chosen to follow: one of aggression, colonization and destruction, rather than one of peace, stability and coexistence. The situation is clear and it is one that requires the international community to take a stand for peace, for international law, and for the protection and rights of the Palestinian civilian population that is so gravely suffering under Israel's more than 45-year military occupation. The international

community, including the Security Council, cannot continue to fail to act to hold Israel accountable for its flagrant breaches of the law. Continued failure will only further embolden the occupying Power, bolstering its impunity and hastening its destruction of the two-State solution for peace.

This letter is in follow-up to our previous 437 letters regarding the ongoing crisis in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including East Jerusalem, since 28 September 2000. These letters, dated from 29 September 2000 (A/55/432-S/2000/921) to 1 November 2012 (A/ES-10/565-S/2012/798) constitute a basic record of the crimes being committed by Israel, the occupying Power, against the Palestinian people since September 2000. For all of these war crimes, acts of State terrorism and systematic human rights violations committed against the Palestinian people, Israel, the occupying Power, must be held accountable and the perpetrators must be brought to justice.

I should be grateful if you would arrange to have the present letter distributed as a document of the tenth emergency special session of the General Assembly, under agenda item 5, and of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Riyad **Mansour**
Ambassador
Permanent Observer of Palestine to the United Nations

United Nations S/2012/830

Security Council

Distr.: General
14 November 2012

Original: English

Azerbaijan, France, Germany, Italy, Portugal, Russian Federation, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland and United States of America: draft resolution

The Security Council,

Recalling all its previous relevant resolutions concerning the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia and relevant statements of its President, including resolutions 1031 (1995) of 15 December 1995, 1088 (1996) of 12 December 1996, 1423 (2002) of 12 July 2002, 1491 (2003) of 11 July 2003, 1551 (2004) of 9 July 2004, 1575 (2004) of 22 November 2004, 1639 (2005) of 21 November 2005, 1722 (2006) of 21 November 2006, 1764 (2007) of 29 June 2007, 1785 (2007) of 21 November 2007, 1845 (2008) of 20 November 2008, 1869 (2009) of 25 March 2009, 1895 (2009) of 18 November 2009, 1948 (2010) of 18 November 2010, and 2019 (2011) of 16 November 2011,

Reaffirming its commitment to the political settlement of the conflicts in the former Yugoslavia, preserving the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all States there within their internationally recognized borders,

Emphasizing its full support for the High Representative's continued role in Bosnia and Herzegovina,

Underlining its commitment to support the implementation of the General Framework Agreement for Peace in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the annexes thereto (collectively the Peace Agreement, S/1995/999, annex), as well as the relevant decisions of the Peace Implementation Council (PIC),

Recalling all the agreements concerning the status of forces referred to in appendix B to annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement, and reminding the parties of their obligation to continue to comply therewith,

Further recalling the provisions of its resolution 1551 (2004) concerning the provisional application of the status of forces agreements contained in appendix B to annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement,

Emphasizing its appreciation to the High Representative, the Commander and personnel of the multinational stabilization force (EUFOR ALTHEA), the Senior Military Representative and personnel of the NATO Headquarters Sarajevo, the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE), the European Union (EU) and the personnel of other international organizations and agencies in Bosnia and Herzegovina for their contributions to the implementation of the Peace Agreement,

Please recycle

Emphasizing that a comprehensive and coordinated return of refugees and displaced persons throughout the region continues to be crucial to lasting peace,

Recalling the declarations of the Ministerial meetings of the Peace Implementation Conference,

Recognizing that full implementation of the Peace Agreement is not yet complete, while paying tribute to the achievements of the authorities at State and entity level in Bosnia and Herzegovina and of the international community in the seventeen years since the signing of the Peace Agreement,

Recognizing that the security environment has remained calm and stable, and noting that the Bosnia and Herzegovina authorities have so far proven capable to deal with threats to the safe and secure environment,

Emphasizing the importance of Bosnia and Herzegovina's progress towards Euro-Atlantic integration on the basis of the Peace Agreement, while recognizing the importance of Bosnia and Herzegovina's transition to a functional, reform-oriented, modern and democratic European country,

Noting the reports of the High Representative, including his latest report of 6 November 2012,

Determined to promote the peaceful resolution of the conflicts in accordance with the purposes and principles of the Charter of the United Nations,

Recalling the relevant principles contained in the Convention on the Safety of United Nations and Associated Personnel adopted on 9 December 1994 and the statement of its President on 10 February 2000 (S/PRST/2000/4),

Welcoming and encouraging efforts by the United Nations to sensitize peacekeeping personnel in the prevention and control of HIV/AIDS and other communicable diseases in all its peacekeeping operations,

Welcoming the reconfiguration of EUFOR ALTHEA, completed in September 2012, with a reduced number of forces based in Bosnia and Herzegovina successfully focusing on capacity-building and training while also retaining the capability to contribute to the Bosnia and Herzegovina authorities' deterrence capacity if the situation so requires, as well as the EU's readiness, as confirmed in the conclusions of EU Foreign Ministers on 15 October 2012, to continue at this stage an executive military role to support Bosnia and Herzegovina's efforts to maintain the safe and secure environment, under a renewed United Nations mandate, and also *welcoming* the EU's willingness to continue discussions with the international community on the reconfiguration of the international presence in the appropriate forum,

Recalling the letters between the European Union and NATO sent to the Security Council on 19 November 2004 on how those organizations will cooperate together in Bosnia and Herzegovina in which both organizations recognize that EUFOR ALTHEA will have the main peace stabilization role under the military aspects of the Peace Agreement (S/2004/916; S/2004/915),

Further recalling the confirmation by the Presidency of Bosnia and Herzegovina, on behalf of Bosnia and Herzegovina, including its constituent entities, of the arrangements for EUFOR ALTHEA and the NATO Headquarters presence (S/2004/917),

Welcoming the European Union's increased engagement and reinforced role in Bosnia and Herzegovina and the continued engagement of NATO,

Welcoming the outcomes of the PIC Steering Board meeting held in Sarajevo on 22 and 23 May 2012, including the endorsement of the decision to close the Brcko Final Award Office, while *reiterating* once again its calls on the authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina to complete the 5+2 agenda, which remains necessary for OHR closure, including issues of State and Defence property, as also confirmed by the PIC Steering Board communiqué of 23 May 2012,

Calling on all Bosnia and Herzegovina's political leaders to refrain from divisive rhetoric and make further concrete and tangible progress towards EU integration,

Determining that the situation in the region continues to constitute a threat to international peace and security,

Acting under Chapter VII of the Charter of the United Nations,

1. *Reaffirms* once again its support for the Peace Agreement, as well as for the Dayton Paris Agreement on implementing the Federation of Bosnia and Herzegovina of 10 November 1995 (S/1995/1021, annex) and calls upon the parties to comply strictly with their obligations under those Agreements;

2. *Reiterates* that the primary responsibility for the further successful implementation of the Peace Agreement lies with the authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina themselves and that the continued willingness of the international community and major donors to assume the political, military and economic burden of implementation and reconstruction efforts will be determined by the compliance and active participation by all the authorities in Bosnia and Herzegovina in implementing the Peace Agreement and rebuilding a civil society, in particular in full cooperation with the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, in strengthening joint institutions, which foster the building of a fully functioning self-sustaining State, able to integrate itself into the European structures and in facilitating returns of refugees and displaced persons;

3. *Reminds* the parties once again that, in accordance with the Peace Agreement, they have committed themselves to cooperate fully with all entities involved in the implementation of this peace settlement, as described in the Peace Agreement, or which are otherwise authorized by the Security Council, including the International Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia, as it carries out its responsibilities for dispensing justice impartially, and underlines in this regard that States and entities should cooperate fully with the International Tribunal, including through the provision of information to assist the Tribunal in its work, as well as with the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals;

4. *Emphasizes* its full support for the role of the High Representative in monitoring the implementation of the Peace Agreement and giving guidance to and coordinating the activities of the civilian organizations and agencies involved in assisting the parties to implement the Peace Agreement, and reaffirms that under annex 10 of the Peace Agreement the High Representative is the final authority in theatre regarding the interpretation of civilian implementation of the Peace Agreement and that in case of dispute he may give his interpretation and make recommendations, and make binding decisions as he judges necessary on issues as elaborated by the Peace Implementation Council in Bonn on 9 and 10 December 1997;

5. *Expresses* its support for the declarations of the Ministerial meetings of the Peace Implementation Conference;

6. *Reaffirms* its intention to keep implementation of the Peace Agreement and the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina under close review, taking into account the reports submitted pursuant to paragraphs 18 and 21 below, and any recommendations those reports might include, and its readiness to consider the imposition of measures if any party fails significantly to meet its obligations under the Peace Agreement;

7. *Recalls* the support of the authorities of Bosnia and Herzegovina for EUFOR ALTHEA and the continued NATO presence and their confirmation that both are the legal successors to SFOR for the fulfilment of their missions for the purposes of the Peace Agreement, its annexes and appendices and relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions and can take such actions as are required, including the use of force, to ensure compliance with annexes 1-A and 2 of the Peace Agreement and relevant United Nations Security Council resolutions;

8. *Pays tribute* to those Member States which participated in the multinational stabilization force (EUFOR ALTHEA), and in the continued NATO presence, established in accordance with its resolution 1575 (2004) and extended with its resolutions 1639 (2005), 1722 (2006), 1785 (2007), 1845 (2008), 1895 (2009), 1948 (2010), and 2019 (2011) and welcomes their willingness to assist the Parties to the Peace Agreement by continuing to deploy a multinational stabilization force (EUFOR ALTHEA) and by maintaining a continued NATO presence;

9. *Welcomes* the EU's intention to maintain an EU military operation (EUFOR ALTHEA) in Bosnia and Herzegovina from November 2012;

10. *Authorizes* the Member States acting through or in cooperation with the EU to establish for a further period of twelve months, starting from the date of the adoption of this resolution, a multinational stabilization force (EUFOR ALTHEA) as a legal successor to SFOR under unified command and control, which will fulfil its missions in relation to the implementation of annex 1-A and annex 2 of the Peace Agreement in cooperation with the NATO Headquarters presence in accordance with the arrangements agreed between NATO and the EU as communicated to the Security Council in their letters of 19 November 2004, which recognize that EUFOR ALTHEA will have the main peace stabilization role under the military aspects of the Peace Agreement;

11. *Welcomes* the decision of NATO to continue to maintain a presence in Bosnia and Herzegovina in the form of a NATO Headquarters in order to continue to assist in implementing the Peace Agreement in conjunction with EUFOR ALTHEA and authorizes the Member States acting through or in cooperation with NATO to continue to maintain a NATO Headquarters as a legal successor to SFOR under unified command and control, which will fulfil its missions in relation to the implementation of annex 1-A and annex 2 of the Peace Agreement in cooperation with EUFOR ALTHEA in accordance with the arrangements agreed between NATO and the EU as communicated to the Security Council in their letters of 19 November 2004, which recognize that EUFOR ALTHEA will have the main peace stabilization role under the military aspects of the Peace Agreement;

12. *Reaffirms* that the Peace Agreement and the provisions of its previous relevant resolutions shall apply to and in respect of both EUFOR ALTHEA and the NATO presence as they have applied to and in respect of SFOR and that therefore

references in the Peace Agreement, in particular in annex 1-A and its appendices, and relevant resolutions to IFOR and/or SFOR, NATO and the NAC shall be read as applying, as appropriate, to the NATO presence, EUFOR ALTHEA, the European Union and the Political and Security Committee and Council of the European Union respectively;

13. *Expresses* its intention to consider the terms of further authorization as necessary in the light of developments in the implementation of the Peace Agreement and the situation in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

14. *Authorizes* the Member States acting under paragraphs 10 and 11 above to take all necessary measures to effect the implementation of and to ensure compliance with annexes 1-A and 2 of the Peace Agreement, stresses that the parties shall continue to be held equally responsible for the compliance with that annex and shall be equally subject to such enforcement action by EUFOR ALTHEA and the NATO presence as may be necessary to ensure implementation of those annexes and the protection of EUFOR ALTHEA and the NATO presence;

15. *Authorizes* Member States to take all necessary measures, at the request of either EUFOR ALTHEA or the NATO Headquarters, in defence of the EUFOR ALTHEA or NATO presence respectively, and to assist both organizations in carrying out their missions, and recognizes the right of both EUFOR ALTHEA and the NATO presence to take all necessary measures to defend themselves from attack or threat of attack;

16. *Authorizes* the Member States acting under paragraphs 10 and 11 above, in accordance with annex 1-A of the Peace Agreement, to take all necessary measures to ensure compliance with the rules and procedures governing command and control of airspace over Bosnia and Herzegovina with respect to all civilian and military air traffic;

17. *Demands* that the parties respect the security and freedom of movement of EUFOR ALTHEA, the NATO presence and other international personnel;

18. *Requests* the Member States acting through or in cooperation with the EU and the Member States acting through or in cooperation with NATO to report to the Council on the activity of EUFOR ALTHEA and NATO Headquarters presence respectively, through the appropriate channels and at least at three-monthly intervals;

19. *Invites* all States, in particular those in the region, to continue to provide appropriate support and facilities, including transit facilities, for the Member States acting under paragraphs 10 and 11 above;

20. *Welcomes* the contribution made by the EU Police Mission (EUPM), completed on 30 June 2012, towards the strengthening of the rule of law in Bosnia and Herzegovina;

21. *Also requests* the Secretary-General to continue to submit to the Council reports from the High Representative, in accordance with annex 10 of the Peace Agreement and the conclusions of the Peace Implementation Conference held in London on 4 and 5 December 1996 (S/1996/1012), and later Peace Implementation Conferences, on the implementation of the Peace Agreement and in particular on compliance by the parties with their commitments under that Agreement;

22. *Decides* to remain seized of the matter.